

# Smell and taste disorders during COVID-19 outbreak: A cross-sectional study on 355 patients

Valeria Dell'Era MD<sup>1</sup>  | Filippo Farri MD<sup>1</sup> | Giacomo Garzaro MD<sup>2</sup> |  
Miriam Gatto MD<sup>3</sup> | Paolo Aluffi Valletti MD<sup>1</sup> | Massimiliano Garzaro MD<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>ENT Division, University of Eastern Piedmont, Novara, Italy

<sup>2</sup>Department of Public Health and Pediatrics, University of Turin, Turin, Italy

<sup>3</sup>Division of Pediatrics, University of Eastern Piedmont, Novara, Italy

## Correspondence

Valeria Dell'Era, ENT Division, University of Eastern Piedmont, 28100 Novara, Italy.  
Email: valeria.dellera@gmail.com

## Abstract

**Background:** As reported by increasing literature, a significant number of patients with SARS-CoV-2 infection developed smell/taste disorders. Aim of this study is to determine the prevalence and severity of these symptoms among laboratory-confirmed SARS-CoV-2 patients. Secondary objective is to determine their onset/recovery time.

**Methods:** This cross-sectional study was conducted from March 10 to 30, 2020 at Novara University Hospital during the COVID-19 Italian outbreak. The 355 enrolled patients answered a questionnaire at 14th (or more) days after proven infection.

**Results:** The overall population prevalence of both smell/taste or one of the two disorders was 70%. They were first symptoms in 31 (8,7%) patients. Most patients reported a complete loss that in half of the cases (49.5%) was fully recovered after 14 days, with a median recovery time of 10 days.

**Conclusion:** This study confirms a high prevalence of smell/taste disorders in COVID-19 infection with self-recovery for half cases after about 2 weeks.

## KEYWORDS

coronavirus, COVID-19, SARS—CoV-2 symptoms, smell, taste

## 1 | INTRODUCTION

Anosmia and hyposmia, the inability to perceive smells and a reduced or altered ability respectively, as well as taste perception alterations, are occasionally associated with respiratory virus infection, including the well-known family of coronavirus.<sup>1</sup> Since mid-February 2020, SARS-CoV-2, a novel coronavirus initially identified in late 2019 in China,<sup>2</sup> spread worldwide. As the infection was better characterized, the main symptoms of fever, cough, tiredness, and difficulty breathing were well-characterized.<sup>3</sup> However several anecdotal case reports,<sup>4,5</sup> case series,<sup>6-8</sup> and surveys<sup>9-13</sup> suggested that a significant

amount of patients with suspected Sars-CoV-2 infection also developed anosmia/hyposmia and/or taste alteration, and in a relevant amount of patients, these were the first symptoms of COVID-19. Most of these studies, however, base their results on presumptive or symptoms based COVID-19 diagnosis. Only one study to date have assessed a population of laboratory-confirmed patients, performing quantitative smell assessment, but without investigating taste.<sup>14</sup>

Limited knowledge is available on prevalence, severity, and recovery time of these disorders in SARS-CoV-2 patients.

The aim of this study was to investigate the prevalence and severity of smell and taste disorders in a population of laboratory-confirmed SARS-CoV-2 patients.

All authors equal contribute to this paper.

A secondary objective was to investigate the onset and recovery time from the same symptoms.

## 2 | MATERIALS AND METHODS

This is a cross-sectional study conducted from March 10 to 30, 2020 at the ENT clinic of the University of Eastern Piedmont, Ospedale Maggiore della Carità in Novara, Italy. The study was carried out in accordance with the ethical standards of the Helsinki Declaration and was approved by the local ethical review board (Comitato Etico Interaziendale n.88/2020).

The study included a convenience sample of SARS-CoV-2 polymerase chain reaction (PCR) confirmed cases being admitted for care or assessed and discharged during the study period.

Patients with confirmed SARS-CoV-2 infection were prospectively identified and recorded.

Administrative data were extracted from hospital databases and patients were offered a follow-up interview. Patients were informed about the study and asked to participate at the time of the follow-up interview (= or > 14 days from diagnosis). Interviews were carried out by two attending physicians either in person or by phone using a structured questionnaire. Inclusion criteria were: Age > 18-year old, informed consent and laboratory proven SARS-CoV-2 infection with a mild or moderate presentation of COVID-19 according to the severity classification of the Massachusetts General Hospital COVID-19 treatment guidance.<sup>15</sup>

Exclusion criteria were: declined informed consent, a severe form of COVID-19.

Interview data were anonymously collected and no reward was offered for participation.

The questionnaire consisted of 22 questions, including general demographic information (age, gender), medical history (comorbidities, risks factors), SARS-CoV-2 related questions (risk exposure for occupational/family reasons, duration of infection, symptoms—fever, cough, dyspnea, fatigue or muscle pain, diarrhea or nausea) and specific information about the sense of smell and about taste (presence/absence, 0 to 10 numeric rating scale [NRS] of smell at baseline, during infection, after 14 days and at answering time—were 0 is “no sense of smell/taste” and 10 is “normal sense of smell/taste”, time of onset/recovery). The survey is available in the supplementary online material (Data S1). A clinically significant change in the smell of taste perception was defined as having a score difference equal to or greater than two points between study times.

## 2.1 | Statistical analysis

Smell and taste assessment were reported using data from the scales which have been treated as quantitative real values. Categorical variables were reported as a proportion while quantitative variables as median and ([25-75 quartile] range) where appropriate. Comparison of the baseline, worst, and 14-days smell and taste perception was performed using Friedman's test. All statistical analysis has been performed using R 3.6.3, (R Core Team [2020]. R: A language and environment for statistical computing. R Foundation for Statistical Computing, Vienna, Austria). A *P*-value <.05 was considered significant.

## 3 | RESULTS

We interviewed a total of 355 patients with laboratory-confirmed diagnosis of SARS-CoV-2. The population had a median time from symptoms onset of 23 ([17-28] range 2-53) days. The median age was 50 years old, 192 (54%) were male. The overall population prevalence of both smell and taste or either one of the two disorders was 70% (249 of 355). Among the two study symptoms, 14 (3.9%) patients presented a smell disorder with no alteration of taste, while 12 (3.4%) patients presented with a taste disorder with no alternation of smell (but presented other SARS-CoV-2 systemic symptoms). Two patients presented with smell disorders as the sole SARS-CoV-2 symptom, while none had taste disorders as their only symptom. Smell or taste disorders were the first symptom of presentation in 31 (8.7% of entire population and 13.0%) patients. Patients characteristics of the interviewed population, and for those presenting with olfactory and taste dysfunctions are presented in Table 1.

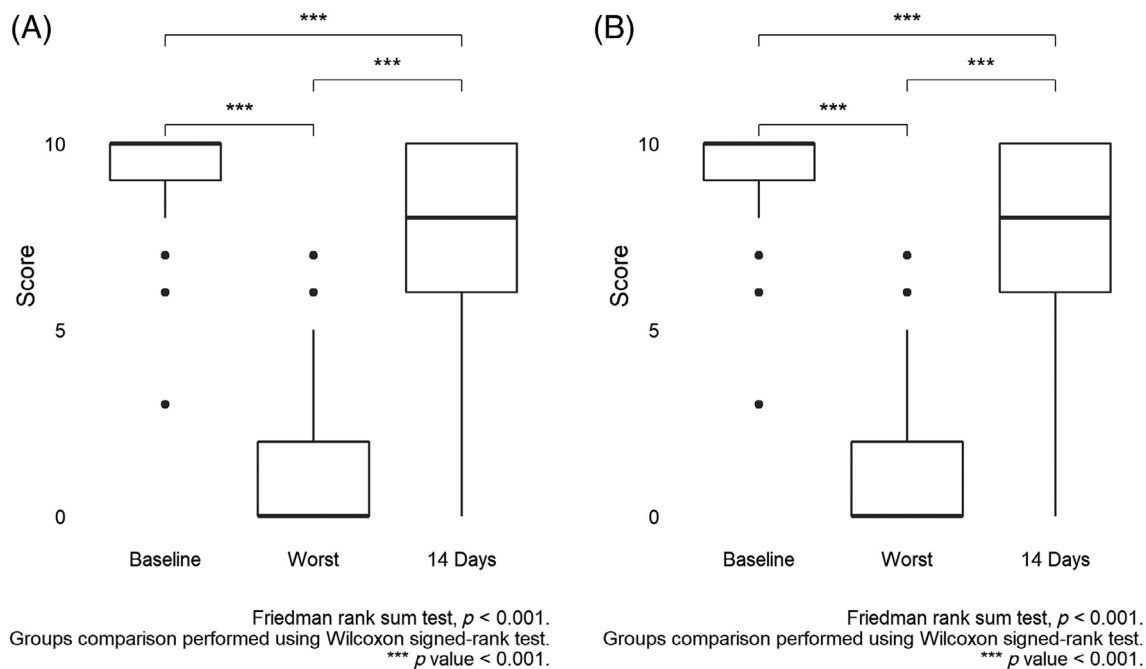
### 3.1 | Smell disorders

Two hundred and thirty-seven 237 (66%) patients reported a change in smell perception greater than two points between their baseline smell and the worst smell experienced during the infection. Of these, 128 (54%) reported the smell dysfunction already present at the time of diagnosis.

These patients had a baseline smell perception of 10 ([9, 10] range 3-10) with the worst smell perception during the infection of 0 ([0-2] range 0-7). At 14 days from infection 115 (49.5%) of patients declared a full recovery with smell as good as at baseline, while the remaining 122 declared a certain degree of remaining deficit with an overall population perception of

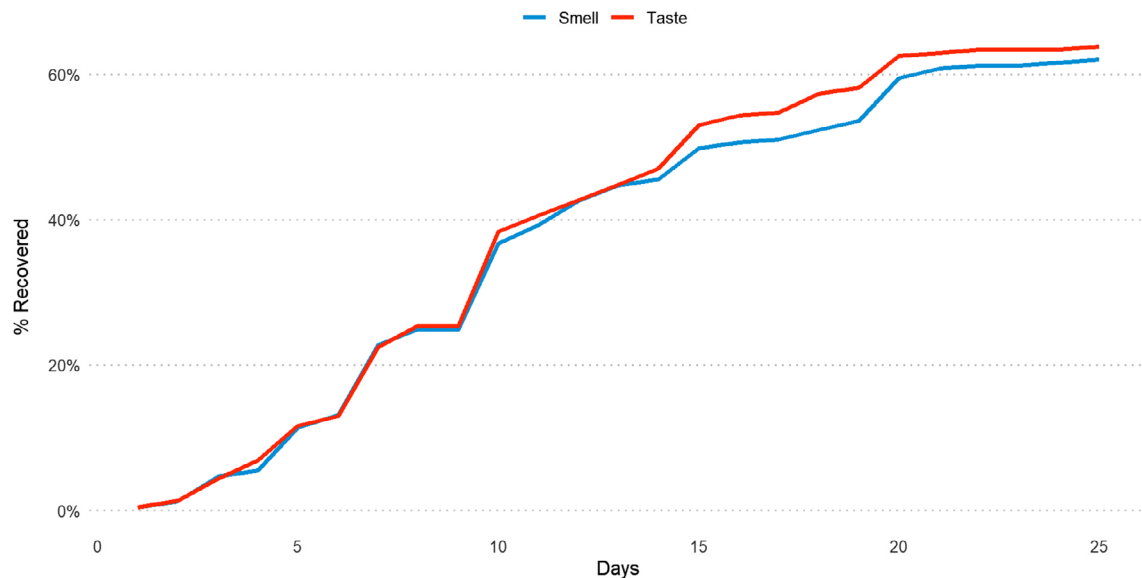
**TABLE 1** Characteristics of patients with SARS-CoV-2 infection included in the study

	Overall population (n = 355)	Olfactory symptoms (n = 237)	Taste symptoms (n = 232)
Prevalence (%)	70%	66%	65.4%
Age (years), median [IQR]	50 [40-59.5]	49 [40-60]	51 [51-60]
Female, n (%)	163 (45.9)	115 (48.5)	110 (47.4)
Smoker, n (%)	48 (13.5)	32 (13.5)	32 (13.8)
<b>Specific risk factors, n (%)</b>			
Health care provider	174 (49)	109 (52.7)	101 (43.5)
Close contact	174 (49)	125 (46)	120 (51.7)
<b>Comorbidities, n (%)</b>			
Cardiac	42 (11.8)	31 (8.7)	30 (12.9)
Respiratory	40 (11.3)	30 (8.5)	30 (12.9)
Allergic/nasosinusual	38 (10.7)	26 (7.3)	23 (9.9)
<b>Other symptoms, n (%)</b>			
Fever	256 (72.1)	181 (76.4)	181 (78)
Cough	170 (47.9)	126 (53.2)	125 (53.9)
Fatigue	143 (40.3)	104 (43.9)	95 (40.9)
Dyspnea	77 (21.7)	50 (21.1)	54 (23.3)
Diarrhea	70 (19.7)	47 (19.8)	48 (20.7)

**FIGURE 1** Smell, A, and taste, B, perception (score) before developing symptoms (baseline), at the highest intensity of symptoms (worst) and after 2 weeks from their onset (14 days)

8 ([6–10] range 0–10). Variation of smell perception at different study period is presented in Figure 1A. One hundred and forty-nine (62.9%) patients reported full

recovery at the time of the interview, with a median recovery time of 10 ([7–15] range 1–25) days. No patient reported taking any specific therapy for their disorder.



**FIGURE 2** Daily rate of recovery for both smell (blue) and taste disorders (red) [Color figure can be viewed at [wileyonlinelibrary.com](http://wileyonlinelibrary.com)]

### 3.2 | Taste disorders

Two hundred and thirty-two (65.4%) patients reported a change in taste perception greater than two points between their baseline taste and the worst test experienced during the infection. These patients had a baseline taste perception of 10 ([9, 10] range 5-10) with the worst taste perception during the infection of 0 ([0-2] range 0-10). At 14 days from infection 117 (50.4%) of patients declared a full recovery with the test as good as at baseline while the remaining 115 (49.6%) declared a certain degree of remaining deficit with an overall population perception of 8 ([6-10] range 0-10). Variation of taste perception at different study period is presented in Figure 1B. One hundred and forty-eight (63.8%) patients reported full recovery at the time of the interview, with a median recovery time of 10 ([7-15] range 2-25) days. No patient reported taking any specific therapy for their taste disorder.

Figure 2 shows the daily rate of recovery for both smell and taste disorders.

## 4 | DISCUSSION

Over the last weeks, an increasing number of authors reported a high rate of olfactory and gustatory dysfunctions in COVID-19 patients, sometimes presenting as the first symptom.<sup>4-14</sup>

The main goal of the present study was to evaluate the prevalence of smell/taste disorders in a large COVID-19 positive population, composed of patients who were either asymptomatic or presenting mild or moderate symptoms.

Our findings (66 and 65.4% respectively, without gender differences) are similar to those of Yan et al about a smaller sample of 59 positive patients;<sup>10</sup> a recent European multicenter study reported higher percentages both for smell and taste disorders, with a female prevalence.<sup>12</sup>

Since only one study by Mao et al referred to the prevalence of chemosensory impairment in Asiatic COVID-19 population (5%),<sup>9</sup> our data seem to corroborate the hypothesis by Lechien et al that western positive patients (USA and Europe) may be more subject to the development of olfactory and gustatory disorders.<sup>12</sup>

The majority of patients in this study complained of complete anosmia/ageusia, confirming the observation that COVID-19 related impairment tends to induce a severe olfactory and gustatory dysfunction.<sup>10,12</sup>

Of particular interest is the analysis of the timing of anosmia: the loss of smell was noted in 54% prior to diagnosis and appeared as the first symptom in 13% of cases. Recent onset of olfactory disorders may drive the physicians to treat these patients as possible COVID-19 positive: adequate precautions for the health care practitioners, PCR-testing, and home self-isolation are crucial measures to avoid that such patients continuing to accidentally act as vectors of the disease.

Another pivotal issue of the research regards the recovery of olfactory and gustatory functions: 49.5% of patients reported a full regaining of both senses after 14 days since the beginning of the symptoms and this percentage improved to 62.9% at time of interview (23 days median, range 15-31), with a median recovery time of 10 days. Obviously, even if our follow-up is longer than other reports,<sup>10-12</sup> it remains too short to give a conclusive interpretation regarding the prognosis.

Although the exact mechanism with which SARS-CoV-2 could impair smell and taste has not been definitively determined, two hypotheses appear to be plausible: damage to the olfactory epithelium, due to cell expression of angiotensin converting enzyme 2 (ACE2) receptors which act as a binding point for the virus,<sup>16</sup> or a direct assault on the olfactory neurons.<sup>17</sup> The relatively rapid and spontaneous recovery of most patients in the current and in other studies, tends to suggest an epithelial based pathogenesis, given the capability for the epithelium to quickly restore its functions after damage.<sup>10-12</sup>

According to some Authors, the presence of 15 variants of the ACE2 gene explains many ACE2 polymorphisms and differences in expression between European and Asian populations; this finding could be a cue to investigate if different patterns may influence susceptibility and clinical features of COVID-19 infection.<sup>18</sup>

The current study presents some limitations, shared by all similar researches. First of all, the patients did not undergo nasal endoscopy, specific imaging or objective smell assessment; these examinations would contribute to a better understanding of pathogenetic mechanisms and to define some prognostic factors about the functional recovery.

Second, the evaluation tool was a self-reported smell and taste score: It has been previously demonstrated that subjective evaluation of sense of smell is quite specific but less sensitive than objective testing.<sup>19</sup> Moreover, the survey was rapidly developed by the Authors with the aim of collecting and sharing the most possible data in the shortest time; after such emergency contingency, additional validation is needed.

Third, even if our population is quite numerous, the sampling time was short and limited to a single center; future studies on larger samples can help to clarify the prevalence of anosmia/ageusia in COVID-19 patients.

Lastly, no patients in this study received specific treatment for olfactory or gustatory loss; currently no medical treatment has proved to be highly effective in post-viral anosmia.<sup>20-22</sup> The potential risks of immunosuppression with the use of oral and some topical steroids also need to be borne in mind, consequently we agree with most authors, who recommend against specific therapy.<sup>4-8,12,13</sup>

A different approach could be applied to those patients with persistent olfactory disorders after complete recovery from COVID-19 and an exhaustive smell/taste assessment; in any case, further studies are needed in order to investigate potential benefits of treatment in selected cases.

Beyond the limitation, this is one of the first studies to provide the prevalence, the onset time, the severity and the recovery time of COVID-19 related smell and taste disorders; the follow-up time is acceptable and the sample is various and quite representative: Novara,

indeed, is a small city (100 000 inhabitants) near the border with the Lombardy Region, the epicenter of the Italian COVID-19 outbreak; at accrual time—March 30th—the positive patients in the town were almost 800, of which 355 were enrolled in the current research.

The current study strongly confirms the high prevalence of olfactory and gustatory disorders in COVID-19 infection.<sup>22</sup> Smell and taste loss may be used as indicators of potential contagion, and early identification may help to reduce the risk of spread, especially by paucisymptomatic cases.

## ACKNOWLEDGMENT

We would like to thank you Dr. Fabio Carfagna for advice on the manuscript.

## CONFLICT OF INTEREST

Authors declare no conflicts of interest, including relevant financial interests, activities, relationships, and affiliations. The authors declare no financial and material support for the research.

## ORCID

Valeria Dell'Era  <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-2171-4120>

## REFERENCES

1. Suzuki M, Saito K, Min WP, et al. Identification of viruses in patients with postviral olfactory dysfunction. *Laryngoscope*. 2007;117(2):272-277. <https://doi.org/10.1097/01.mlg.0000249922.37381.1e>.
2. Wu Z, McGoogan JM. Characteristics of and important lessons from the coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) outbreak in China: summary of a report of 72 314 cases from the Chinese center for disease control and prevention. *JAMA*. 2020. <https://doi.org/10.1001/jama.2020.2648>.
3. Huang C, Wang Y, Li X, et al. Clinical features of patients infected with 2019 novel coronavirus in Wuhan, China. *Lancet*. 2020;395(10223):497-506. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736\(20\)30183-5](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736(20)30183-5).
4. Gautier JF, Ravussin Y. A new symptom of COVID-19: loss of taste and smell. *Obesity (Silver Spring)*. 2020;28(5):848. <https://doi.org/10.1002/oby.22809>.
5. Eliezer M, Hautefort C, Hamel AL, et al. Sudden and complete olfactory loss function as a possible symptom of COVID-19. *JAMA Otolaryngol Head Neck Surg*. 2020. <https://doi.org/10.1001/jamaoto.2020.0832>.
6. Gane SB, Kelly C, Hopkins C. Isolated sudden onset anosmia in COVID-19 infection. A novel syndrome? *Rhinology*. 2020. <https://doi.org/10.4193/Rhin20.114>.
7. Vaira LA, Salzano G, Deiana G, De Riu G. Anosmia and ageusia: common findings in COVID-19 patients. *Laryngoscope*. 2020. <https://doi.org/10.1002/lary.28692>.
8. Giacomelli A, Pezzati L, Conti F, et al. Self-reported olfactory and taste disorders in SARS-CoV-2 patients: a cross-sectional study. *Clin Infect Dis*. 2020;ciaa330. <https://doi.org/10.1093/cid/ciaa330>.

9. Mao L, Jin H, Wang M, et al. Neurologic manifestations of hospitalized patients with coronavirus disease 2019 in Wuhan, China. *JAMA Neurol.* 2020. <https://doi.org/10.1001/jamaneurol.2020.1127>.
10. Yan CH, Faraji F, Prajapati DP, Boone CE, DeConde AS. Association of chemosensory dysfunction and Covid-19 in patients presenting with influenza-like symptoms. *Int Forum Allergy Rhinol.* 2020. <https://doi.org/10.1002/alr.22579>.
11. Kaye R, Chang CWD, Kazahaya K, Brereton J, Denny JC III. COVID-19 anosmia reporting tool: initial findings. *Otolaryngol Head Neck Surg.* 2020. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0194599820922992>.
12. Lechien JR, Chiesa-Estomba CM, De Siaty DR, et al. Olfactory and gustatory dysfunctions as a clinical presentation of mild-to-moderate forms of the coronavirus disease (COVID-19): a multicenter European study. *Eur Arch Otorhinolaryngol.* 2020. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s00405-020-05965-1>.
13. Hopkins C, Surda P, Kumar N. Presentation of new onset anosmia during the COVID-19 pandemic. *Rhinology.* 2020. <https://doi.org/10.4193/Rhin20.116>.
14. Moein ST, Hashemian SMR, Mansourafshar B, Khorram-Tousi A, Tabarsi P, Doty RL. Smell dysfunction: a biomarker for COVID-19. *Int Forum Allergy Rhinol.* 2020. <https://doi.org/10.1002/alr.22587>.
15. Massachusetts General Hospital COVID-19 Treatment Guidance 2020. [https://www.massgeneral.org/assets/MGH/pdf/news/coronavirus/covid19\\_domID\\_treatmentGuide.pdf](https://www.massgeneral.org/assets/MGH/pdf/news/coronavirus/covid19_domID_treatmentGuide.pdf). Accessed March 21, 2020
16. Brann D, Tsukahara T, Weinreb C, Logan DW, Datta SR. Non-neural expression of SARS-CoV-2 entry genes in the olfactory epithelium suggests mechanisms underlying anosmia in COVID-19 patients. *Neuroscience.* 2020. <https://doi.org/10.1101/2020.03.25.009084>.
17. Baig AM, Khaleeq A, Ali U, Syeda H. Evidence of the COVID-19 virus targeting the CNS: tissue distribution, host-virus interaction, and proposed neurotropic mechanisms. *ACS Chem Neurosci.* 2020;11(7):995-998.
18. Cao Y, Li L, Feng Z, et al. Comparative genetic analysis of the novel coronavirus (2019-nCoV/SARS-CoV-2) receptor ACE2 in different populations. *Cell Discov.* 2020;6:11. <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41421-020-0147-1>.
19. Boesveldt S, Postma EM, Boak D, et al. Anosmia-a clinical review. *Chem Senses.* 2017;42(7):513-523. <https://doi.org/10.1093/chemse/bjx025>.
20. Hummel T, Whitcroft KL, Andrews P, et al. Position paper on olfactory dysfunction. *Rhinol Suppl.* 2017;54(26):1-30.
21. Harless L, Liang J. Pharmacologic treatment for postviral olfactory dysfunction: a systematic review. *Int Forum Allergy Rhinol.* 2016;6(7):760-767. <https://doi.org/10.1002/alr.21727>.
22. Soler ZM, Patel ZM, Turner JH, Holbrook EH. A primer on viral-associated olfactory loss in the era of COVID-19. *Int Forum Allergy Rhinol.* 2020. <https://doi.org/10.1002/alr.22578>.

## SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Additional supporting information may be found online in the Supporting Information section at the end of this article.

**How to cite this article:** Dell'Era V, Farri F, Garzaro G, Gatto M, Aluffi Valletti P, Garzaro M. Smell and taste disorders during COVID-19 outbreak: A cross-sectional study on 355 patients. *Head & Neck.* 2020;1–6. <https://doi.org/10.1002/hed.26288>